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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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1864.

[We copy the following interesting summary of events during the past year from the Philadelphia *Press.*]

As this is the last opportunity we shall have of addressing our readers in the year 1864, we take occasion to present a complete summary of all the events that have marked its place in the world's history. To us it has been an eventful year, and in coming mes it will be remembered with pride. s the first year of Emancipation it marks an era in the history of the world, for we have passed through the ordeal of war to the accomplishment of a great social and moral problem. This has been done with the sword and fire; and now, as we are about to pass into another New Year of anxiety, and probation, and effort, nothing can be more profitable than a retrospect of the closing year, and by comparison with the progress of other nations to see how far we have advanced in our duty as a people. Has Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four been duly employed? Have we done our part in the great work that belongs to us as a people just as much as works of charity, and benevolence, and truth belong to us as citizens? What have our neighbors been doing? How is it with the countries far away? with people of strange tongues and different opportunities? Above all, how shall we pass through the great humiliation to the great exaltation? This is the time for self-examination, and such is the main feature of our duty to-day.

Of course the subject that most interests us in this review is the progress of our armies in the suppression of the reat rebellion. We should be rejoiced in this new year if we could convey the announcement that peace reigned over the Republic; but we can find a gratification almost as great in reviewing the campaigns that have taken place. The beginning of the year found our armies at rest. Gen. Rosecrans had failed to drive Johnston before Chattanooga, and the illustrious Grant was beginning to magnetise the lethargic armies of the West by the influence of his own personal genius. The country was rejoicing over the victory of Lookout Mountain; and early in January we find Grant on a tour of inspection through the military departments of East Tennessee and Kentucky. Longstreet was menacing Knoxville, Lee held the line of the Rappahannock and threatened Washington and Pennsylvania, Sherman was busily driving the rebels out of the valley of the Yazoo, while the rebel armies of Texas and Arkansas were quietly concentrating against General Banks. Our armies were manœuvring for positions. We trace Smith's expedition on its way from Tennessee to Louisiana, and we find Sherman busily destroying the railroads and military depots in Mississippi. The first engagement of the year is a little affair between Forest and A. J. Smith. which furnishes no practical results. Grant's lieutenants having destroyed the rebel resources in the valley of the Mississippi, and prevented the army of Mobile from moving to the relief of Johnston, we find him taking up that march through Georgia which Sherman afterwards continued with such magnificent success. In the latter part of February the Army of the West moved from Ringgold towards Dalton, and Longstreet retired from East Tennessee. This was the end of the rebel occupation of that devoted country, and one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the campaigns of 1864 is the fact that we have been able to hold patient, loyal, long suffering ast Tennessee against the whole ebel army. In Virginia, Kilpatrick tarted on his romantic expedition against Richmond, which achieved no practical result and cost us the life of the gallant young Dahlgren. Sherman was in New Orleans consulting with Banks as to his Red-river campaign, while all along the Southern coasts the nation seemed to be at rest. In the beginning of March the gunboats of Porter, and a detachment of Sherman's army, concentrated on the Red river for the purpose of assisting Gen. Banks. Grant became commander-in-chief of the armies of the United ates, and on the 12th of March we find Sherman taking command of the whole military division of the Mississippi. General A. J. Smith captured Fort De Russey, on the Red river, and Banks moved up through Louisiana to Alexandria. This unfortunate expedition was the only failure of our military year. Banks occupied Alexandria in force, and early in April concentrated at Grand Ecore. At a point called Wilson's Farm, about fifty miles from Natchitoches, a battle was fought between his army and that of the Confederates under the command of Maj. General Taylor. On the first day, owing to some mismanagement, the Federal army was routed, and, on the next day, having retreated to Pleasant Hill (a point about ten miles distant from the scene of the first day's engagement), Banks defeated the rebels, and insured his successful and uninterrupted retreat to Grand Ecore. There is no doubt that had it not been for the eccentric character of the waters of the Red River and the wildness of the country occupied by the Union army, General Banks would have succeeded in recovering from the disaster of Wilson's Farm, and taken Shreveport. But the waters of the Red river suddenly fell, and the great expedition of Porter was thus placed in a peril which it required the exertions of the army and navy to avoid. So our armies retreated back to New Orleans, and the territory of Louisiana, with the exception of those points held by our forces, was entirely abandoned to the rebel sway. Now that we can speak of the Red river expedition with something of historical accuracy, we think it will be found that a great deal of the censure visited upon General Banks for his management of that campaign was unjust. It is known that he moved upon Shreveport against his own judgment; and when the secret details of that campaign are given to the world by the cold and impartial pen of the historian, it will be seen that ulterior influences in Banks' own army conspired to produced his overthrow. It was not for the Administration of Mr. Lincoln to investigate this; but judging Banks by the violent yet necessary test of success, General Canby superseded him, and was placed in command of all the divisions of the army lying west of the Mississippi river. Another expedition into Florida, under command of Gen. Seymour, which seems, also, to have been rashly managed, was defeated at Olustee with a severe loss. These two disasters ushered in the military year; and although in their material effect on the prospect of the war they were trifling, still they served to depress and dishearten the country. In the beginning of March we find the Lieutenant General of the army at Washington, assuming formally command of the armies of the United States. He had just left Sherman to complete the work which he himself began, and with the energy peculiar to his character, set immediately about the task of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac. Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren were placed in command of the three principal corps, while Meade retained his old position. General Butler was assigned to the Department of Virginia, and, in addition to the defences of Norfolk and the James, was charged with the operations of a co-operating army. The Lieutenant General took the field at Culpeper on the 24th of March, and in the latter part of that month we find him reviewing his new command. While the country was smarting under our defeats in Arkansas and Louisiana, Grant was busily at work in Virginia. The Army of the Potomac was weeded out; half-hearted and timid generals were sent to distant and unimportant fields of service, and those who had served the country well were assigned to the important positions. The rebels seemed to have anticipated active operations in the Army of the Potomac, for we see them gradually concentrating their forces at Richmond. Beauregard joined Lee and a part of Longstreet's army returned from East Tennessee. About the beginning of May, the two armies began to move. Sherman, having made himself familiar with the details of his new department, marched upon Atlanta on the fourth of May, while Grant, on the second of the same month, began his advance on Richmond. On the fifth of May, Butler moved his co-operating column from Newport News to City Point. The beginning of May, therefore, found all of our armies, under Grant's strong will, moving simultaneously through Georgia and Virginia. From this time, one man governed the Union armies, and, in the summing up of the events of this year, it will be necessary to speak of our military operations hereafter as the work of one mind, and not, as has hitherto been, the operations of different and independent generals. On May the sixth, we find Sherman's whole army, under Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, in Georgia, pressing Johnston, who had retired beyond Ringgold; Butler is advancing from Petersburg against Beauregard, while Grant is hurling his entire army against Lee and beginning the great battle of the Wilderness. Taking the results of this campaign, it may be said that the most terrific fighting of the war occurred during these early days of May, when Grant engaged Lee in the neighborhood of Spottsylvania. The battle began on the 6th of May in the Wilderness, and on the 12th Hancock made his brilliant assault at Spottsylvania; Sheridan defeated Stuart at Yellow Tavern, killing that brilliant and erratic soldier and destroying the bridges over the Chickahominy, and joined Butler, who was investing Petersburg. On the sixteenth Butler made an attack upon the enemy at Drury's Bluff and was repulsed, while the effort of Beauregard to break our line was unsuccessful. A second attempt was made by Ewell, which failed; and on the twentieth General Grant succeeded in forcing Lee beyond the North Anna river. The movements of Grant during the month of May were for the purpose of forcing Lee back upon Richmond; and on the twenty-ninth of May Grant crossed the Pamunkey river and occupied the old camps of the army of General McClellan. On the third of June he made an assault upon the rebels near Cold Harbor, and on the ninth of June General Butler began the siege of Petersburg. An attempt was made by General Kautz to carry the rebel works, which failed; and on June the fourteenth the advance of the Army of the Potomac crossed the James river at Wilcox's Landing. The operations around Petersburg were very active during these summer months, and many assaults were made upon that city, but without success. On the twenty-third, General Warren cut the Weldon Railroad, but our force was not strong enough to hold it. Efforts were made by our cavalry to break up the rebel communications, but they seem to have been uniformly unsuccessful, and General Wilson returned from his raid to Bermuda Hundred after losing nearly a thousand men. Lee, having escaped annihilation, took advantage of a breathing pause in the early part of July to make a demonstration upon the city of Washington; and so, upon the sixth of that month, we see General Early concentrating his forces at Harper's Ferry, and General McCausland occupying Hagerstown. General Wallace, on the ninth, made an attempt to drive Early out of Maryland, and was defeated at Monocacy and compelled to retreat towards Baltimore. A raiding party under Gilmor cuts the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and on the twelfth General Breckinridge invested Washington City, but was repulsed in an attack upon Fort Stevens, and on the thirteenth of July the invading army retreated into Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry. Not disposed to abandon the hope of ravaging the North, and finding the works of Washington too strong for him, Early moved his army into the northern part of the valley of the Shenandoah, and on the thirtieth of July took possession of Chambersburg, which was burned by General McCausland, amid circumstances of extraordinary perfidy and barbarity. The operations of the Army of the Potomac since the investment of Petersburg have not been of a character to materially affect the final results of the war. In the summer General Grant began slowly to invest that city. In the latter part of August a detachment takes possession of the Weldon Railroad, destroying that line of communication. A continued assault was made upon the rebel works on the 25th of August, which failed, and Grant, having taken up his position, and held Lee in his trenches, sent Sheridan into the valley of the Shenandoah for the purpose of destroying the rebel power in that important part of the enemy's dominions.

It certainly must have been with some trepidation that General Sheridan took command of a department which was only noted in our history as the scene of mistakes and failures; but the history of the year reflects honor on that gallant commander, entirely justifying the confidence of Grant by his energy and genius. On the 19th of September, Sheridan attacked Early, capturing five thousand prisoners and fifteen battle-flags, and killing Generals Rhodes and Gordon. The rebels, presuming upon the successful impunity with which they had invaded Maryland, massed their army under Early for the purpose of a prolonged invasion of Pennsylvania.—Sheridan's victory ended this dream, and we see that general on the 20th in hot pursuit after the ambitious rebel. On the twenty-second of February he again attacked Early at Fisher's Hill, and drove him with great confusion, capturing twenty-one guns. On the 26th he occupied Staunton, and, inspired by his success, General Grant made another movement upon Petersburg, which did not alter the position of affairs. In order to prevent it from being a nest and a refuge for rebel armies, General Sheridan took advantage of his victories to destroy all the grain, railroads, the means of subsistence and of communication on the line of his march; and on the seventh of October he arrived at Woodstock, having completed this terrible but just military measure.—On the ninth of October he again attacked the rebels, capturing eleven guns; and on the nineteenth of October he achieved his last and greatest victory. Early, having been reinforced from Richmond, made an attack upon Sheridan, and succeeded in driving the army a couple of miles. Later in the day, however, the tide turned, and the rebels were completely routed, losing fifty guns, two thousand prisoners, and a great part of their camp equipage. After thus finishing his work, Sheridan returned to Winchester, in the early part of November, with the intention, we presume, of entering into winter quarters. The results of Sheridan's campaign may be appreciated when we remember the magnitude of the danger which the Middle States have been incurring with the valley of the Shenandoah a constant avenue, as it were, for the invading rebel army. Lee has entered this State on two occasions and subsisted his army upon our fertile territory; and as long as Grant was busy with the enemy before Richmond there was a constant danger of Pennsylvania and Maryland being devastated by the rebel forces. Therefore we can attribute to General Grant this first great result; while holding Lee at bay at Richmond he has saved our Northern homes from devastation.

Let us go back to the West. In the month of March we find General Grant moving his army from Chattanooga against Johnston, when he is recalled to Washington, and his great lieutenant, Sherman, takes his command. Before Grant went to Washington he had succeeded in driving Longstreet out of East Tennessee, and the weeks spent by him in reorganizing the Army of the Potomac were employed by Sherman in strengthening the Army of the West While Grant was thundering at the columns of Lee in the celebrated Wilderness, Sherman was moving steadily upon Johnston. The policy of Johnston seems to have been to slowly retreat before Sherman, for the purpose of drawing him into the interior of Georgia and then destroying his army.—Events, we think, have shown that this would have been the true rebel policy. But it did not meet the favor of the rebel Government, and evidences of dissatisfaction began to appear in all parts of the Confederacy. On the eighteenth of May Sherman had taken Kingston. On the twenty-eighth he approached Dallas, when Johnston, being pressed probably too earnestly, or it may be yielding to the wishes of the rebel Government, gave battle to Sherman, and was defeated with great loss. After the battle at Dallas, Johnston continued his retreat, and on June first, having taken a position at Alatoona, he was compelled by Sherman to abandon it, and to occupy a strong point in the Kenesaw mountains, near Marietta, which he held for several weeks. Finally, he was flanked by McPherson, and retreated precipitately, crossing the Chattahoochie river on the third day of July, and falling back to the city of Atlanta. Sherman now was complete master of Northern Georgia, and in the middle of July crossed the Chattahoochie and invested Atlanta. Johnston was disposed to continue his policy of retreating, but the rebels would no longer submit to this, and accordingly, on the seventeeth of July, he was relieved from command, and superseded by General Hood. This indicated a termination on the part of the rebels to fight for Atlanta, and Sherman gave them a speedy opportunity. On the twenty-second of July a fierce battle was fought for the possession of the city, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces, though the victory was not decisive enough to compel them to leave their camps. Sherman, however, closely invested the city gradually, forced Hood back upon the town, cutting the Macon Railroad by a flank movement directed by Kilpatrick, destroying the West Point Railroad, thwarting Wheeler's attempts to cut his communications with Nashville, defeating Hood on the thirty-first of August in another attempt to raise the siege, and finally, having surrounded Atlanta, compelled its commander to suddenly abandon the town. Sherman drove him thirty miles and then returned to his conquered city to reorganize and refresh his army. Having thus taken Atlanta, which for a long time had been the vaunted Sebastopol of the South-west, Sherman destroyed that place so far as its military usefulness was concerned, banished its inhabitants, and began preparations for the second step of his great campaign. The early part of September was then occupied in the depopulation of Atlanta and an attempt of Hood to sever Sherman's communications with Nashville. So terribly was the loss of this place felt, that Davis himself went out to the headquarters of Hood's army and directed in person the new campaign. Beauregard was placed in command of the military department. The rebel army was set in motion with the published intention of advancing into Tennessee, and so destroying Sherman's communications that he would be compelled to retreat, destroying his army in the fastnesses of Georgia, finally invading Ohio. Sherman was not a man to be daunted by any such threat, and we find him very quietly, during the early fall months, strengthening his army, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Alatoona, and making ready for a movement through Georgia. During the early part of October, Hood marched round Atlanta and attacked Dalton. Retreating from this point, the rebels abandoned the whole road from Tilton to Atlanta, which they had occupied in the hope of destroying Sherman, and are closely pursued by that commander into Alabama, who makes this feint for the purpose of deceiving the rebels as to his intentions. The month of October is spent in manœuvres, and Sherman returns to Kingston, where he issues the order for his grand march. Directing Thomas to remain at Nashville with one portion of the army, and Schofield to remain in Tennessee, covering East Tennessee, with the other portion, he takes, the 14th, 17th, and 20th Corps, and on the twelfth of November begins his march through Georgia, his army progressing in two columns; one commanded by General Howard, and the other by General Slocum. On the tenth, the town of Rome was burned. On the fifteenth, he reached Atlanta, having destroyed all the bridges, railways, and everything in the rear that could be of service. On the seventeenth, the left wing passed through Conyers, and crossed the Yellow river. On the twentieth, Milledgeville was taken, and the Governor's house, Capitol, and penitentiary burned. On the twenty-fifth, the army left Milledgeville, moving along the line of the Georgia Central Railroad towards Millen, and thoroughly destroying it. While one portion of the army made a feint upon Augusta, by way of the Glassborough road, the right wing, under Howard, took possession of Millen, and moved towards Savannah river, taking possession of the town of Jacksonborough, and marching rapidly to a point fifteen miles from Savannah, while, at the same time, the other wing cut the canal connecting the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers, and sent a messenger to communicate the tiding of its safety to the Union gunboats that awaited its approach in Ossabaw Sound. On the sixteenth, Fort McAllister was captured by assault, and Sherman marched directly upon Savannah, formally demanding the surrender of that place. On the 20th preparations were made for an attack, but during the night Hardee evacuated the town, and Savannah was ours. In the meantime, General Hood, seeing that Sherman had ceased the pursuit and turned off into Georgia, marched into Tennessee with the avowed purpose of overpowering Thomas and invading the North. On the eighteenth of November an attempt was made to take Knoxville, but was repulsed. Thomas withdrew from Pulaski to Columbia, Tennessee, Hood closely following him. His army occupied Corinth, Alabama, and Florence, Mississippi, and was under Beauregard's personal command. On the twenty-eighth, Hood took Shelbyville. On the twenty-ninth Spring Hill was captured, and on the thirtieth Thomas made a stand at Franklin. Hood attacked him and compelled our army to retreat to Nashville.—On the fifteenth of December, Hood having closely invested Nashville, Thomas attacked his left wing, injuring him so severely that he withdrew during the night. The next day Thomas attacked his second position, and completely routed the whole rebel force, pursuing it as far as Duck river, and when last heard from there was a fair probability that the whole command might be captured.

There are other movements in the military campaign of a minor character, but we have sketched as fully as necessary the great military combinations of the year. General Price made an attempt to invade Missouri, in September or October, and was driven out of the State. General Breckinridge endeavored to imitate Morgan's great raid into Kentucky, and forced his way to the Ohio river and through West Virginia, but as the year closes we hear intelligence of his utter ruin at Saltville. Every one of our expeditions throughout the year has been a success, with the exception of the two expeditions connected with the campaigns in Florida and Louisiana, which were lost through the mismanagement of those in command, and the recent attempt at Wilmington, which seems to have been a drawn battle. The year 1864 has developed military genius of the highest order in our armies. It has placed Sherman in the first rank of generals. It has shown Sheridan and Thomas to be possessors of the finest qualities of the warrior, and, above all, it redounds to the honor of General Grant for having had the sagacity to gather around him these gallant and gifted men. When the year began our progress in rebel subjugation was limited and disheartening. During the year we have entered every Southern State; our armies have marched and countermarched through the very heart of the Confederacy. We have held thousands of miles of coast. Farragut, in his gallant attack upon Mobile, has made a name that will live by the side of Nelson. And the new year opens with a prospect that, unless Almighty God should visit us with some signal disaster, we may hope to see the whole Southern country in the possession of the Union army before the months of spring.

While the Republic of America has been the scene of these devastating wars, Europe narrowly escaped a general conflagration. The beginning of the year found Poland in a condition of insurrection, almost hopeless in the beginning, but stimulated by the hope that England and France would interfere and secure its independence. This interference did not go beyond the writing of diplomatic notes, in which Count Gortschakoff found an opportunity to severely snub Earl Russelo and Monsieur Drouyn de L'Huys. So Poland was left to its fate. Russia, with appalling severity, so completely crushed the rebellion that the power of Czar may be regarded as Supreme. In Circassia the Russian Government, by an act of unexampled rigor, succeeded in restoring tranquillity. The whole country of Circassia was depopulated. Thousands of Circassians, including the bravest and the best of that romantic and singular race, were driven from their homes to the cold and inhospitable dominions that border on the Black and Caspian Seas, to find, under the rule of the Turk and the Tartar, the comfort which they had failed to obtain from the Czar. In Italy the work of reconstructing a kingdom from the remnants of Neapolitan and Austrian misrule has been slowly progressing; and, although the hopes of the friends of freedom have been uplifted by the singular and sudden change of the Italian provinces to Italian unity, the dissensions of that people have, thus far, prevented any permanent establishment of law and order. Italy severely feels the loss of the great Count Cavour. He alone could match the wily Emperor of France. We now find the people of that delicious country bleeding from the old rankling wounds of brigands, internecine quarrels, local jealousies, and broils between friends of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. King Victor sits in Turin while Garibaldi lives a petulant life in his Island of Caprera. King Victor is the personification of conservatism and order, and wishes to unite Italy at any cost, while Garibaldi clamors for instant and exterminating war to drive the French out of Rome and the Austrians out of Venice. While our sympathies are with the rugged, glorious nature of Garibaldi, our reason leads us to regard the course of King Victor as the true one, and that, whether Italy will ever succeed in being regenerated or not, it certainly never can become a kingdom by entering into a war with the Emperor Napoleon. In Greece, the Danish boy-king has a sad time of it with the descendants of Pindar and Pericles. We can almost realize the days of the Oligarchy in reading the squabbles of the new king and his new subjects. The great event in European politics has been the Danish and German war. The Schleswig-Holstein question has been a trouble to the diplomatists of Europe and after the hostilities of 1848 it was regarded as an adjourned question by the Germans. The provinces of Schleswig and Holstein border upon those of Denmark, and have always been considered, by virtue of some almost forgotten tradition, to be a part of the Germanic Confederation. The King of Denmark governs them by virtue of subsequent treaties, but the fact that Schleswig and Holstein border upon the North Sea, and gave Denmark commercial power—an importance that Germany has constantly longed for—made it a part of the German policy to withdraw them from under the rule of the Danes. By a treaty signed at London, in 1852, the great Powers of Europe guaranteed the integrity of the Danish Kingdom, and declard that it was necessary to that integrity that the King of Denmark should govern Schleswig and Holstein; but upon the death of the recent King, Germany again put forward its claims, and demanded the evacuation of the two provinces. Relying upon England and France, and the probable support of Sweden and Norway, Denmark resisted this demand, whereupon the Austrians and Prussians marched into the Danish country, occupied the disputed provinces, and marched into Jutland, thus holding with their armed men the greater portion of the Danish country. Although England and France, by every moral consideration, was bound to redeem their pledge to Denmark, yet, when the time came for assisting the Danes with material force, those Governments withdrew; hence, there could be no doubt as to the result.—Poor little Denmark, even including the disputed provinces, not half the size of Pennsylvania, had no resource but to submit. The German Powers used their victory harshly; for, after making the Danes pay the expenses of the army, they compelled a complete abandonment of both Schleswig and Holstein. Peace, however, has returned to Europe, and the close of the year finds every kingdom of that continent at peace. The Emperor of France continues his work of centralization, and sternly represses every effort at liberty or enterprise. According to the present system of government, France is the State, and the State is Napoleon. We find the Emperor busying himself with the great and small details of life, not only dictating diplomacy to kingdoms and controlling ambitious newspapers, but regulating the price of bread, improving the breed of cattle, and establishing libraries for the poor. England has been growing rich out of the American war, and has made enough money from our commerce to feed Lancashire and develop new fields of cotton in the East Indies. In New Zealand the Colonial Government has been engaged in an irritating war with a tribe called the Maoris, the only result of which has been, thus far, to keep New Zealand in a condition of uproar, and make John Bull grumble at the condition of his tax bill. In China, the lingering Tarter rebellion seems to have been almost crushed, and the re-established Emperor finds his ingenuity taxed to invent new means of torture for his rebellious subjects. In Cochin China, the French have been establishing their power and pushing new conquests into Cambodia. England, France and America have been knocking at the doors of Japan. Thus far, that country is a sealed book, and nothing but measures as severe as those visited upon China when the English broke open the palace of Peking, will enable Eastern traders to visit and enjoy this strange, mysterious land. A new light has dawned upon Africa, and it has fallen to the lot of the geographers of 1864 to trace, for the first time, the sources of the Nile. The Republic of Liberia is progressing rapidly in the arts of civilization. The Algerian provinces are rapidly becoming enlightened, and we should not be surprised if the enterprise of France and and England would open to us a country in the interior of Africa rivalling in fertility and wealth Australia, Colorado, or California.

In our own country the events of the war have been so closely allied to those of peace that in giving a summary of the various campaigns we have almost insensibly presented to the reader an idea of our material and political progress. 1864 has been a year of trial for the American people. The leaders of the rebellion had fought three bloody years without success. They based their hopes of the recognition of the Confederacy upon the triumph of what is called the Democratic party of the North. They were led to this by the fact that some of our States, impatient and exacting with the Administration, and perhaps irritated by the sufferings of war, had elected candidates to office who were opposed to Mr. Lincoln. Stimulated by this hope, the friends of the rebellion, and their sympathizers in England and in the North made a tremendous effort to accomplish the election of General

McClellan, an officer of the army who had obtained great popularity with his soldiers, and who found a solace for all his griefs in the antagonism of the Administration that took him from his railroad company in Illinois and made him commander-in-chief of our armies. The political campaign was shorter than any that has been known for fifty years, but for bitterness and animosity has never been surpassed. General McClellan was placed in nomination in the early part of September, and for two months the country rang with the clamor of politicians. Even the all absorbing war was forgotten in this struggle, for it was felt that upon the result of the election all the fruits of the war would depend. Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President of the United States, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice President, and by such a majority that foreign Powers, and even the Confederates themselves, were compelled to feel that this nation and all that it has of men, means, and material resources were pledged to a prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union, even if it were necessary to fight for twenty years. But as though we were signally blessed by a beneficent God, while we were exhausting our resources in war and accumulating an appalling debt, a new means of wealth suddenly came to light. In Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, what was once a singular phenomenon that attracted the attention of travellers and scientific men and was simply known as a medicinal agent, or an element of religious worship among the old Indian tribes, suddenly took its place in the commerce of the world as one of the richest and most necessary minerals. The barren counties of Northwestern Pennsylvania and the rugged and dreary hills of the Kanawha have suddenly developed a wealth that surpasses California and Australia.—The history of petroleum is one of the most extraordinary in political economy. Pennsylvania alone gathered fifty millions of wealth last year, and the products of our oil wells are estimated to exceed those of coal and iron. During, therefore, a large part of this year, our tradesmen and speculators have been very much excited by this enterprise, and in the new year we may anticipate a far more extended and permanent excitement. In Colorado gold mines have been discovered, and in Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona large quantities of precious metals are known to exist, and only await the skill and courage of the pioneer to place the United States far above any other portion of the world in wealth and prosperity—so that, while we are fighting in this war for liberty, it seems that Almighty God is raising out of the earth the means whereby we are to make it successful. During the last year Congress enacted many wise laws. Our revenue system was placed upon a war basis; the Pacific Railroad was put in operation; the telegraph around the world was inaugurated; the infamous fugitive-slave law was repealed; the army and navy have been doubled; railroads have been built, and in every part of the country we see wonderful evidences of prosperity.

General Butler Removed.

For some cause General Butler has been removed from the command of the army of the James, and Gen. Ord takes his place.

The following is Genersl Butler's farewell address to his army:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, January 8, 1865.—*Soldiers of the Army of the James*—Your commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed in attack when ordered. You have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy—you have shown them to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive war from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your names illustrious in after times. Your General's proudest memory will be to say, with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasant; to participate in such acts is honor; to have commanded such an army is glory!

No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored troops of the Army of the James: In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. The patriotism, fidelity and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, and opened new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of right to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell! Farewell!!

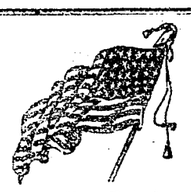
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN DOUGLAS.

PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA TO BE REDUCED.—The Legislative Committee returned from their visit to Washington on Thursday last. The Committee had an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry, who informed them that a new assignment of quotas will be made in a few days, and that the quota of Pennsylvania will be reduced. Men who have deserted after being mustered in will be credited to the districts for which they volunteered, and naval enlistments for unknown terms will be accounted as for three years. The quota of New York will be increased. General Fry says that the Government is determined this time to have the men, and will arrange accordingly.

It is also said that the interpretation put upon Provost Marshal General Fry's recent order in reference to credits under former calls for troops was wrong and unjust to that officer. Every district is fully credited with the number of men it has furnished.—The details were such as to satisfy entirely the Committee of the Legislature of this State who recently went to Washington in reference to the matter.

The Decline of the Rebellion.

The mission that the great American conflict was designed to fulfill is rapidly being completed, after almost four years of ceaseless toil and strife, and an unremitted flow of blood and treasure. The loyal men of the land have repeatedly declared that it is far better to give the last drop of blood and expend the last dollar to continue the war for the suppression of rebellion, and restore and perpetuate the American Republic intact, than that the South should succeed. Though the last drop of patriotic blood and the last dollar is far from being exhausted, we can view the progress of the war with intense feelings of rapture and gratitude, knowing that the end of the bloody controversy draws nigh. As we witness the decline of the rebellion, we behold also the refining process that our Nation is experiencing. What the recreant traitors have learned in endeavoring to overthrow this Government and arraying against it one of their own fond desire, will be deeply instilled and long remembered. They have learned, and dearly too, their weakness in opposing with their impassioned minions the patriotic hosts of the Union. They have learned that it is impossible to keep the minds of the ignorant masses always filled with prejudice and rankling with envy and revenge against the Government which protected them, and secured to them each a freeman's rights. The leaders of the rebellion know this, and endeavor by every means possible to profit by the sad lesson they have learned. They have long, 'tis true, kept their army in a state of enmity towards us, for the furtherance of their designs, but the blinded hosts begin to see clearly where their leaders would plunge them. Dissatisfaction has occurred, desertions have ensued, and the people throughout the South are cherishing the disaffected spirit, and cry, "For what are we fighting?" Their leaders painfully see all this, and have endeavored to check the wide spreading feeling, but all of no avail. The war must end, peace must be restored, is the general voice of the army and people of the South. The rebellion, under this state of disaffection, cannot withstand much longer the force of the united and determined attacks of the Union armies—The rebels must succumb, and their leaders we trust will receive the full punishment that their iniquity deserves.

PEACE.—There may be something in the peace rumors, but we prefer to wait until we can see through the smoke before we venture to predict too much. One thing is certain, the Union sentiment is gaining ground daily in all the Southern States, and Jeff. Davis may soon be forced to back down. The Southern people are beginning to think and act for themselves.

☞Senators Hall and Haines and A. W. Benedict, Esq., will please accept our thanks for Records and public documents.

The Rebellion Subsiding.

The news from the South foreshadows the speedy fall of the Jeff. Davis dynasty. From Savannah, recently captured by Sherman, we have an account of a meeting of members of the Masonic Order, in which representatives from nearly all the loyal and disloyal States took part, all meeting in perfect amity, and recognizing the supremacy of the Federal Government and deliberating under the folds of the old Flag. The occasions is said to have been a most interesting one, augaring the happiest results.

A very large Union meeting, called by the Mayor at the request of prominent citizens, was also held in the Masonic Hall of the same city on the evening of the 28th December. The Mayor presided, and made a sensible opening address on taking the Chair. A preamble and series of resolutions were adopted, from which we copy the following significant ones, to wit:

Whereas, By the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States: and, *whereas*, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a free and full expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby resolve,

1. That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution," "leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Resolved, 2. That laying aside all differences, and burying bygones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, 3. That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of the conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are, and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection of our lives, persons and property, recognized by those laws.

Resolved, 4 That we respectfully request his Excellency, the Governor, to call a convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon this question, whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, 6. That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to each, of the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

—Simultaneously with this movement we have a wail from the capitol of Rebeldom, contained in an article from *The Richmond Sentinel* which will be found in last week's *Globe*, said to have been written by Jeff. Davis It is alleged, in substance, that Davis despairs of the success he started to win, viz: the establishment of a Slave Confederacy whereof its Vice President proclaimed Slavery to be the corner-stone, and its perpetuation the main if not the sole object of the Rebellion. Of that Mr. Jefferson Davis now declares he has no hope. He abandons the object for which he has fought four years and begs for a European protectorate, and foreign aid as the only means of battling successfully with the United States. To procure this aid he is willing to abandon Slavery—to arm the negroes and grant them the boon of freedom in consideration of their fighting for their masters who for so many years have ground them in the dust. Of course Sambo will be slow to accept this doubtful promise, wrung from his task-masters in their extremity, nor will any European power, which are all selfish, be willing to help a cause so utterly hopeless. Secretary Seward, we are told, has had copies of the article published and is dispatching them to the European powers afore said as proof positive that Jeff. as good as admits that the game is up.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

It is stated that General Sheridan will be Major General B. F. Butler's successor to the command of the Army of the James.

The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth, with a view of going in to winter quarters at that place. They are also said to be repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The rebel General Forrest is represented to be concentrating a large force at Paris, Tennessee. A great number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing, and murdering Union men. Rumors prevail of a large force being organized to attack Puducah again.

Advices from the army of the Potomac state that the rebel cavalry have withdrawn to Hicksford, on the Weldon railroad, where they are in winter quarters. They were compelled to fall back from Ream's Station on account of the lack of forage and transportation, occasioned by the destructive visit of Gen. Warren.

LEGISLATIVE.—A bill has been offered to establish the pay of members at twelve hundred dollars.

A bill has also been offered to increase the pay of county officers throughout the State.

REDEEMED.—Tennessee and Missouri have returned unto the Union fold as free States. Thus will all the rebellious States return. Slavery is killed.

General Pickings.

The town of Putnam, Connecticut, now pays all her soilders who have lost limbs and been discharged, one dollar and fifty cents per week, and fifty cents for each child under fifteen years.

At the suggestion of Adjutant Gen. Baker, of Iowa a meeting of the Adjutant General's of the loyal States is to be held at Columbia on Tuesday, January 17th.

In General Torbett's recent expedition in the Shenandoah Valley, quite a number of soldiers got rather oblivious under the effects of the beverage called apple jack. By order of the General they were strapped on their horses and kept there until they got sober. This punishment was found to be an excellent way of instilling temperance principles.

It is said that a number of Savannah merchants, formerly largely connected with the business community of New York, are making ready to proceed North for the purpose of settling up old accounts, and starting anew on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce of which the rebellion robbed their fair city, and to restore it to more than its former prosperity. All the accounts speak hopefully of the spirit manifested, and the existence of a positive Union sentiment in the city.

General Butler's report of Wilmington is understood to have arrived in Washington at the same time with that of Admiral Porter. The facts of its being withheld by the Secretary of War, while the public are allowed to form their opinions solely from Porter, is the subject of some curious comments.

Resolutions were introduced into both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature on the 6th, declaring for the immediate abolition of slavery.

The wife of Lieut. Gen. Grant, was presented by the citizens of Philadelphia with a new first class residence, furnished from top to bottom. Cost, $50,000. It is located on Chestnut street, near Twenty first. The widow of the deceased Gen. Birney has been presented by the same with a house costing 10,000 and an additional $20,000 have been invested for her benefit. This is creditable to the liberality of the people of Philadelphia.

G. M. Allen, late casher of the Custom House, Philadelphia, arrested for a supposed connection with the disappearance of $80,000 from the vault of that institution, has been committed to prison for trial in default of $25,000 bail required.

During the last five days previous to the 10th, three hundred and eighty-seven deserters from Lee's army have come into General Grant's lines. The majority of them were Georgians, Tennesseeans and North Carolinians. Eighteen men were executed at Petersburg in one day, the week previous for attempting to desert through our lines. Thousands are deterred from coming over on account of the extreme rigor of the rebel authorities in this respect. Cases of attempted desertion are tried by a drum-head court-martial, and instant death is the punishment inflicted.

According to the estimates contained in the circular of a new York firm, Massachusetts has 17,302 business houses, with a capital of $868,815,000 against 39,932 business houses in the State of New York, with a capital of one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven millions two hundred and four thousand dollars, giving to the latter just double the wealth of the former.

The report from the Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State shows that there are 837,75 pupils in the State schools, exclusive of Philadelphia. Length of school term five months, seventeen days; average cost of each pupil, 58 cents per month. The total cost of the system is $2,381,173, an increase over the year previous of $97,073. This does not include the expenses of the Philadelphia Common Schools. There is a decrease of 367 male teachers, owing to the war, and an increase of 593 female teachers.

The State Convention of Missouri has just passed the following ordinance of emancipation by a vote of sixty to four: "Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, that hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

An army chaplain calls attention to the common need among soldiers of postage stamps, and urges their friends to include them among their gifts.

Parties interested in the manufacture of sugar from corn are actively engaged in Buffalo in making preparations for the extensive manufacture of the same and will put the new staple on the market in a few days. Developments already made warrant the conclusion that the enterprise will be a complete success.

PETROLEUM EXPLOSIONS.—A petroleum distiller writes: There are two principal causes of the many accidents which have occurred in the explosions of coal oil. The first arises from the ignorance or want of care in the person having charge of the lamps. It is indispensable, in filling the lamp, to leave a sufficient space for the dilation or expansion of the fluid which is necessarily produced by the heat of the rooms, and by the combustion of the oil in the lamp. It can be easily understood that the oil, under these circumstances, having increased its volume, may occasion an explosion, especially if the lamp is cracked or has any other flaw or defect.

The second cause of an explosion is owing to the intentional admixture of benzine with the oil. It can be easily ascertained without an instrument if the oil contains benzine. By pouring into a cup or saucer a small quantity of oil, and then applying to it a lighted match; if the oil does not take fire immediately, it may be considered of good quality, and free from any explosive admixture.

LECTURE.—Mr. Detwiler, agent of the order of "Good Templars," will lecture on the subject of Temperance in the Court House, on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

The Impending Draft.

The following facts will be of interest to all who may be liable to the draft:

Volunteers receive the Government bounty according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33 33; to a two year's recruit, 66 66; to a three year's recruit, $100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representative during the term of service. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Drafted men receive no bounty, either from the Federal Government or the city, neither do substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft furnished in advance of the draft, receive bounties from the Government. Representative substitutes, for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them. Representative substitutes for those not liable to draft may be persons who are liable. It should be borne in mind, however, that substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting must not themselves be liable.

An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute, is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy he must be twenty three years old.

Those interested in the draft should pay particular attention that the names of all those not liable to be stricken from the enrollment list. Every name taken off reduces the quota of the district. Each of the wards, while they appoint a committee to collect funds to furnish volunteers, should appoint a committee to hunt up all the exempts of the district who my be enrolled, and see that their names are dropped

The following dispatch from the Provost Marshal-General, in reference to an inquiry as to the allowance made on this call for men put in under previous requisitions for troops for two and three years, indicates a possible very important reduction in the city's quota:—

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

"Quotas are assigned after taking into account the number of years service which the several localities have furnished. One three years' man counts three (3) years; a two years' two (2), and one year man one (1) year.

"JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General."

Our Correspondence.

McALISTERVILLE, Juniata co., Pa.
Jan. 7th, 1865.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Hoping my old friends of my native county will read a letter from me with interest, I shall spend a few moments in writing one. On the first of November last, I was engaged to teach in an Orphan school established by State authority, at this place, eight miles north-east of Mifflin. Its object is to make useful men and women of those who would otherwise be left to choose between good and evil.

The children entitled to the benefit of this school are those of deceased soldiers, from the age of six to fifteen.

The school is now composed of twenty-one orphans, and twelve day scholars. We expect the number to reach sixty in a few months. Application for admission is made by the mother, or nearest relative. Blanks for application can be obtained from the Chairman of the County Committee, appointed by Dr. Burrowes, the superintendant of orphans'.

The school is under Academical discipline; except the males are to perform two hours labor on the farm each day, and the females do the same in the house.

They are not yet, but will be uniformly clad by the State. Rev. Charles Witmer is the Principal, and I think just the man for the place. Colonel Geo. F. McFarland, formerly commander of the 151st Regiment, P. V., in which I served, is the sole contractor with Dr. Burrowes, for the education and maintenance of the orphans'. I shall say if the Colonel is as successful in this grand enterprise, as he was commanding his Regiment at Chancellorville and Gettysburg, he is certainly the man to undertake it.

I will not weary the readers of your patriotic *Globe* any longer now, but will write again.

Yours with Respect,
GEO. W. STOVER.

Careless Writers.

The report of Postmaster Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness on the part of the letter writing community. Three million five hundred and eight thousand and twenty five dead letters were received during the past year—over nine thousand a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others only partially directed. Thousands of these dead letters were returned to the writers; but the great majority had to be destroyed. This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence; for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Samuel Booher, dec'd.)
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.
ABRAHAM CHILCOTE, Esq., Executor.
Jan. 18, 1865.*

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent that well known shop in a good location for business, together with a complete set of wagon makers tools. Or the shop will be rented with or without the tools as may best suit any making application
Spruce Creek, Jan. 11, '65-3t. MOSES CANAN.

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Porter township, in November last a white gray Horse, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL HATFIELD.
January. 14, 1865-3t.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.
HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

NOTICE.
We the Board of Poor Directors, at a meeting held at the Poor House, January 3d 1865, have adopted the following rules and regulations, for the future government of said Institution, and hereby give this notice to the public accordingly. After the first day of April next no relief will be afforded to any out door paupers, except in a few extreme cases where it would be impossible, or impracticable to remove them to the House. Also that all bills for the relief, support, &c, of paupers, and in short all demands against said Board, must be presented before the expiration of one year from the date of services rendered. Otherwise they will be rejected.
JOHN LOGAN.
HENRY DAVIS.
HENRY MARKS.
Jan. 18, 1865-3t.

NOTICE
To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co.
The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1865, directed to be paid to said Creditors one and one-half per cent, on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.
JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Jan. 18, 1865*

Hollidaysburg "Standard," Indiana paper, Ebensburg "Alleghanian," publish 3t and charge this office.

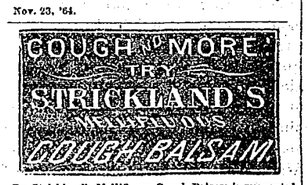
THE DRAFT.
$400 BOUNTY!
The Burgesses and Council of Huntingdon Borough, have appropriated and now offer a bounty of $300 (in addition to the Government bounty of $100,) to each person who shall volunteer, or furnish a substitute, for one year, payable as soon as mustered into the service of the United States, to the credit of the borough of Huntingdon.
Substitutes, not liable to military duty, will receive such additional sum as they may agree for with the persons employing them.
Persons desiring to go either as Volunteers or Substitutes, can apply to the undersigned Committee, at Huntingdon, or to K. A. Lovell, Esq., at the Provost Marshal's Office, at Hollidaysburg.
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
H. G. FISHER,
WM. L. STEEL,
Jan. 9, 1865-3t. Committee.

REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale the farm upon which he now resides, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing over TWO HUNDRED ACRES, about 160 cleared and under cultivation, and well watered.
The improvements are a log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out-buildings. There is also a good water power and a large orchard of good fruit trees on the premises. The property is convenient to a good market, being about four miles from the Broad Top Mines.
Also, one hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of good timber land lying near Marklesburg.
Also, a lot lying in Marklesburg.
The terms will be made to suit the purchasers. For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Jan. 6, 1865-3t. JACKSON ENYEART.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
Will be offered at private sale, the property known as the "Samuel Stryker farm," situated on Juniata Creek, in West township, four miles from the Penna. Railroad at Petersburg.
Containing 235 Acres,
Of the finest quality of LIMESTONE LAND, 175 acres cleared, and in the best condition, with first class buildings, house, barn, and other out-buildings, all new and in good condition, excellent water, and a young and thrilling orchard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, and in point of fertility is perhaps, not excelled by any in the State. It is favorably situated, in the midst of a thriving and populous neighborhood, convenient to one of the finest of Markets, and is a very desirable, as well as valuable location.
Terms of sale may be ascertained by calling on the undersigned at Huntingdon, or any further particulars in regard to the property may be ascertained by inquiring of T. P. Love, Manor Hill, or of Samuel Neil on the premises. R. McDIVITT.
Dec. 31, 1864-3t.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.
Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD ALKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.
WM. H. KEPNER,
Nov23-3m No. 10. West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
Nov. 23, '64.



Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Diarrhœa Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.
For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.
Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

SKATES.—A splendid lot of the latest New York styles for Ladies and Gentlemen all sizes, just received and for sale by
Dec. 13, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

PROVISIONS—such as Hams, Dried Beef, Dried Peaches, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Cheese, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

FLANNELS, Miners Plads, Linseys, Satinets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Ladies Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

LADIES Furs, Circulars, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Santague's Gloves, &c., &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

HARDWARE, Queensware, Cedarware, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes of all kinds at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Rugs &c., at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

SALT by the barrel, sack and bushel at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S

WANTED,
15,000 Bushels of Wheat,
2,000 " Rye,
4,000 " Corn,
4,000 " Oats,
For which the highest cash price will be paid at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GREAT arrival of Cheap Goods, now open and for sale at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Ladies Dress Goods and Gentleman's Wear of the latest styles at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALL KINDS of Groceries—such as Syrup Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, &c. at low prices at
Dec. 13, '64-tf. LLOYD & HENRY'S.

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber will Sell at Private Sale, the upper end of his lot, fronting 50 feet on Church street, and 75 on Charles street.
For further particulars call on S. T. Brown, Esq. Huntingdon, Jan. 3, '65—3t*. CURTIS CAR.

SAW MILL TO LET.
THE UNDERSIGNED WANTS TO let a SAW MILL, with the privilege of sealing bark, chopping Railroad wood, and sawing lumber—in 1,400 acres of land, upon which are all the necessary buildings for lumbering. About 60 acres are cleared and under fence. To an enterprising man of good character, an opportunity to make money will be given.
Apply to, or address A. H. BAUMAN,
Jan. 3d, 1865—3t. at Mapleton, Pa.

Farm For Sale.
THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and Canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

Look to Your Interest.
THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
CHEAP, IS AT
D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,
four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb2,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Nov. 23, 1864

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 18, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

New Terms for Advertising and Job Work.

The publishers of newspapers, in this county, owing to the increased prices of paper, and all articles connected with the business, have adopted the following rates:

1st. That the rates of *Advertising* be, from this date, for one square, of 12 lines or less, one time, 75 cents; three times $1,50; and 50 cents foreach subsequent insertion.

Administrator's and Executor's Notices $2,50, and Auditor's Notices $2,00. *The cash to accompany all these notices.*

2. That *Job Work*, from this date be, for any number of Bills less than twenty, one-eighth sheet, $1,25; one-fourth sheet, $2,50; one-half sheet, $4,00; and additional copies half price. Blanks $2,00 per quire.

3. All Advertising and Job Work now due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of February, 1865, will be charged the above rates. All advertising and job work payable on contract.

NASH & WHITTAKER,
Eds. and Pubs. Jour. and Amer.
J. IRVIN STEEL,
Ed. and Pub. Monitor.
WM. LEWIS,
Ed. and Pub. Globe.

Local Scratchings.

Need attention—The *gutter*-al interests of our town.

Changeable—The state of the weather during the past week.

...ks bright—The prospects for a ...peace. Wonder if it will be ...e?

... Huntingdon and Broad Top ...d Company has declared a div... of 3½ per cent. on the preferred ...c.

Lengthening—The days. The balmy days of Spring are rapidly approaching.

—*A protracted meeting* began in the Methodist E. Church in Shirleysburg on Thursday evening the 5th, in charge of Rev. C. Graham.

—The demand for substitutes in this place is on the increase, as the period for the draft draws closer. High prices are paid to the gentlemen who tender their services.

—During the past week, the pedestrians of this place walked on "slippery places." We heard, however, of no bones being broken by the fall.

Coasting—The lads of this borough enjoyed to the utmost the use of their sleds in coasting the hill-sides, and making sidewalks still more slippery.

—The quota of this Congressional District, is 2,819. For this District to raise over two regiments of able-bodied men these times is a very "big thing." At least so it appears, from the way the quota is being filled. We have not ascertained how many of the "precious few" have *volunteered* from this county; but we expect to have the onerous duty of publishing who are *drafted*.

Returned.—The two youthful individuals, who thought *journeying* together was something grand, have returned, we are pleased to state, under the roof of their respective homes. Their romantic dreams, so far realized, were short lived. Perhaps they have learned through experience what common sense would have dictated.

—The season for shooting deer expired on the first inst. Any person guilty of killing deer after that date is subject to a heavy penalty. The unusual number in this region may be a temptation few will resist. We would caution huntsmen to beware.

—We again take pleasure in referring our lady readers to the article headed "Local Correspondence," in to-day's issue. Such a subject as discussed by the writer merits the attention and interest of our people.

—Our ice-dealers took advantage of the recent cold weather, and have stowed away for summer use a goodly quantity of ice, somewhat to the discomfiture of the skaters. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good;" so is it a poor plan not to insure great comfort by depriving a little pleasure.

Flitting—The Board of Enrollment of this District. Every day they are in a new locality. Wonder whether they have discovered that Hollidaysburg is a central point, from which to sally forth. Experience reveals a great many facts that prejudice is a stranger to.

—The long line of "devil's pickets," as they are called, who form from the Methodist Church door, of this place, appears to make no diminution in strength or numbers. We would advise the young men who have formed this impolite habit, if they cannot resist the temptation of standing about the church-door, to quickly take unto themselves wives. We think this would, to a great extent, remedy the augmenting evil.

FIRE.—Saturday night, Dec. 24th, about 8 o'clock, a fire occurred in the village of Marklesburg, this county, in the public house occupied by Wm. Johnston. It is thought that the fire was communicated to a bed in a room on the second story, from a stove-pipe, which was red hot at the time. After a time of almost fruitless effort, it was extinguished without very serious damage to the building. The bed and a lot of clothing hanging on the wall, were consumed, however.

☞ Any person wanting breakfast shawls or gloves knit, can be accommodated by inquiring at the *Globe* office.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

Oysters.

Fresh Oysters by the can can be had at all times, at the residence of Saml. H. Shoemaker, in the rear of the Court House. tf.

What's wrong.

For some days our western mail matter comes from the east. It takes letters three days to get here from Johnstown. We don't like the change.

Religious.

The revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church of McConnelstown continues, with gratifying success. Seventeen penitents have sought forgiveness of their many transgressions.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50.—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

Thanks.

Thanks to those of our friends who promptly responded to our call during the past two weeks. There is still room for more to call. Very unexpectedly we entered upon our list during last week quite a large number of new subscribers at $2 in advance. We shall try to make room for a few more of the same kind.

☞ The best thing for a burn is the following, and every family ought to know it: "As soon as possible after the burn, throw a little green tea into hot water; let it steep. Stir up an Indian meal poultice. Spread the tea leaves on the poultice, put it on the burn or scald, whichever it may be.—If burnt with powder, it will take it out and the skin will be as clear as ever."

Mill Burned.

A correspondent informs us that on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the grist mill belonging to Henry Lightner, near Mooresville, in West Township, this County, was totally destroyed by fire, together with about one thousand bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour, which were in the mill. The fire originated in the room, while the millers were at dinner. There was a lot of cooper's stuff piled around the stove. The mill was a very large one, and its destruction is a great loss to the community.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

Rev. Mr. Parke's Address.

We have been very much edified and instructed by the lucid expose of the benefits arising from the action and patriotism of the Sanitary Commission and Christian Commission, in their united efforts to benefit the army in their temporal and spiritual interests. The Rev. Mr. Parke has been for a long time in the front and knows well the benefits that have been conferred by the action of these several commissions. And if all who heard him at the Court House on Monday evening, the 9th, were actuated by true patriotism, his address was calculated to stimulate further action for this laudable and patriotic enterprise On motion of John Williamson a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Rev. Mr. Parke for his address.

A Notable Violin.

Relics of bygone importance are still highly valued by the people of the present day, and these relics are frequently sought after, and obtained at the highest price. At Lewis' Book Store has just been received a violin from the store of Mr. John Marsh, Philadelphia, which is made of very old and uncomely wood, the top being a piece of *sprace pine* which supported the "old bell" which was in Independence Hall, and first "proclaimed liberty to the people." The price of the violin is only fifty dollars, which is exceedingly cheap, considering the importance of such a relic, and the high-toned music that issues from it. We give Mr. Marsh's own statement relative to the violin, and place entire faith in it.

A Desperate Man.

A Prussian named Gustav Ferdinand, or Gustav Adolph Voigtman, of Prussia, from where he escaped, charged with the crime of forgery upon the Berlin Hamburg Railroad company for 14,648 thalers (equal to about 10,000 dollars in our gold) was arrested in Chicago last Friday after having lived in this country about two years. While on his way to New York in custody of Government officers, he jumped from the four o'clock fast train about three miles below this place on Sunday morning, while it was under full headway. He was re-arrested here on Sunday, and placed in charge of Sheriff Johnston, and on Monday was taken on to New York. In his leap from the train he was severely injured on one side of the head and one foot was badly cut, he having left his boots in the car—but no bones were broken. His wounds were dressed by one of our town physicians.

The Best

And most extensive variety of Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses and Porte Monnaies ever offered in the country, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Donations.

Donation visits, as they are generally styled, seem to have been the order of the day during the recent Holiday season. Our exchanges report a very general movement in this direction. And especially does this seem to have been the case in relation to the various Ministers of the Gospel. The people seem disposed to remember their Pastors in the midst of the high prices of living; and this is right, for no class of men feel the pressure of these prices more than the Ministry. We are happy, therefore, to see such indications of good will and consideration which these donations exhibit.

In our own town and vicinity, a very commendable spirit of this kind was showed. All of our churches, we believe, remembered their Pastors.—The Methodist people paid a visit to their Parsonage, and left a very flattering token of their regard. The Pastor of the Baptist congregation received a similar call. The Presbyterian Pastor and family shared in a like handsome manner. And the Rev. Mr. Reid of the German Reformed Church informs us that his people and friends, both in town and country, very kindly sent him liberal Christmas and New Year gifts Some friends in this place, unknown to him, showed their liberality in the shape of a number of "Greenbacks," while others did the same in gifts well suited to the uses of his family. His congregation of McConnelstown brought him a large donation of all such things as the taste can relish, and the person wear He would hereby not only acknowledge these acts of kindness, but also express his sincere thanks for the same.

A Queer Case.

The substance of the subjoined item came to our ears some weeks since, and has been noticed in a few of our exchanges, but being unable to obtain satisfaction as to the reality of the case we refrained from publishing anything in relation to it. Having recently, however, received a history of the case, with the names of the parties, from a reliable source, we give it a place. It appears that with one of the companies organized in this place, (for the nine months service,) in the summer of 1862, went a man who left a wife and small family. On the bloody field of Antietam he fell, was buried, and his wife afterwards had his body disinterred, brought home, and re-interred in the soldiers' lot in the Cemetery. A year afterwards she married again, and in due time a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. When the call for 500,000 was being filled up, last fall, the second husband enlisted and is now in the army. A short time since, the first husband returned, alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam instead of being killed He has been held by the Rebels until the late exchange at Savannah. Of course the parties are in a queer fix; but all will agree that the soldier who was once killed, twice buried, starved two years in Rebel prisons, and yet came home alive, is certainly entitled to his wife. "Truth is stranger than fiction." The query is, "who was burried in the Cemetery."

Skating.

Now that the skating pastime is about in its height, and as many of our citizens, old and young, male and female, are enjoying the healthful and pleasant sport, we furnish our readers with a few remarks embracing seasonable advice:

It is well understood by all who participate in the enjoyment that they have many dangers to encounter as they venture upon the ice, as it is uncertain where the deceptive substance is the most bearable, but as testing its ability makes one feel confident, we have no receipe for this imaginary danger, except that it is not wise to venture where the ice is known to be less than three inches thick, or even four, where the water is deep.

To prevent to a greater extent the many accidents that occur to skaters, care should be observed not to throw sticks, stones, dirt, paper, cigar stumps, or other obstacles, on the ice. If any are seen, they should be swept or taken off.

In many instances we find that the object is to learn to skate with rapidity without regard to grace. This is a caution more applicable to ladies, but to be applied to males, as well. The biggest and best thing on ice is a graceful skater; this is an admitted fact.

It is unnessary to lay down rules for beginners in the skating pursuit. The best advice that can be given is to gain confidence in yourself, and persevere in your endeavors to learn, no matter how often you may fall.

An excellent precaution is to don as few wrappings as possible—no more than is convenient to comfort. Heavy wrappings prevent a free and easy exercise of the limbs, retard the graceful movements, and, withal, are not recommended for the health. A heavy cloak should be used when the skates are taken off.

Standing on the ice, or sitting on the banks, after having stopped skating is the worst thing that can be committed. A serious cold is almost sure to follow. Keep in motion after you have ceased skating, for it is then you derive full benefit from the exercise.

Local Correspondence.

MATRIMONIAL.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 14, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In your last week's issue, some "monster in human form," and with evidently more impudence than common sense, attempted to ridicule a certain class of the feminine gender, of which I happen to be a member, by bringing to their memory the fact, that the year just closed was Leap Year and yet notwithstanding the opportunities offered, they still remained in a state of "single blessedness."

An unfeeling, cold hearted being must he be, who can thus make sport of the seeming misfortune of others; methinks a tinge of crimson must have crept over his face as he penned those few lines, and well may he blush with shame, if indeed there is such a feeling within him.

Your correspondent seeks to find a cause why so many have failed to take upon them the matrimonial vows, and after a train of reasoning comes to the conclusion, that "*the ladies do not wish to become marr.ed.*" He then asks "am I right?" As one of the wronged, and a subject of the writer's insolent remarks, I would inform him for his satisfaction that he is correct in his conclusion.

Do I not speak the sentiments of you all, wronged ones, in so declaring? We will *not enlist* under the banner of the god Hymen. We are convinced that liberty and freedom are boons not to be surrendered so readily. No! we will rather honor than reject the appellation given us by the writer of those remarks—"ancient virgins, alias old maids." Let past ages speak as they may—let Leap Years come and go, we are determined that the god Hymen shall not muster us in his ranks, unless perchance, by arbitrary rule we are drafted in such service, and even then we shall exert every nerve to its utmost, and make every endeavor to "*put in a substitute.*"

Hoping that your correspondent will retract his assertions, I remain yours.

MINERVA.

Advertise Your Sales.

The Pottstown *Ledger* truly says that there never was a time when it was so necessary to advertise sales of personal property, &c., as at present. It is, of course, always good policy to advertise sales extensively, as the larger the number of persons in attendance, whether they be bidders or not, the better will things sell. At present, however, when all articles in the way of farming utensils or household goods, cost such extravagant prices when bought new, the competition at sales is much greater, and those who wish to buy go much further to attend sales than formerly. It pays well, also, to be much more particular in specifying all the articles to be sold at a sale, than has been the custom heretofore.

In order to advertise a sale properly, it is necessary, at this day, to have the notice published by insertion in the local newspapers, as well as by posting handbills. The number of newspaper readers has greatly increased within the last few years, and the family that does not receive a newspaper once a week, may be regarded as decidedly "behind the age." In former days, if persons wished to know when and where sales were to be held, they were obliged to seek that information at the taverns, stores and shops, in the neighborhood. This is not the case now, for nearly every farmer, or man of business, has his local newspaper, and expects to find not only the general news of the day in it, but also to read in its columns the advertisements of all the sales which are taking place around them. If he needs any article for his farm or household, he refers to his paper, and attends, most likely, the sales there recorded. But this, though generally the case now, may not be universally so, as there are exceptions to all general rules. In order, therefore, that all interested in any sale shall have due and sufficient notice thereof, it is best that both newspapers and handbills shall be used in making the fact of such sale known. Those who advertise their sale only by posting up a few handbills, and it may be only written ones at that, must not wonder if there are not many people present, and that articles do not sell at the high prices obtained at other sales, where extensive advertising has been done.

Those who propose selling out this Spring will find the *Globe* an excellent advertising medium. It circulates extensively throughout the county. We are also prepared to print handbills on short notice and at reasonable rates.

The New Bank Building.

The First National Bank was removed on Wednesday, from the centre of the Diamond, to a point on Hill street, a few doors below Montgomery. The building is of brick, three stories high, and is large and well adapted to all necessary purposes. The business of the bank is to be transacted on the first or lower floor. The safe is enclosed in a safe chamber, rendered impenetrable to burglars by the walls being lined with boiler iron. The safe is in a thoroughly safe position, and no fears need be entertained of raids upon its contents by mischievous burglars.

—Why are buckwheat cakes like caterpillars? Because they make the butter-fly.

LIST OF TAXABLES.—Collector Royer has furnished a list of persons in Huntingdon county subject to the "Special Income Tax," and the amount thereof payable by each. The following is the list:

Division No. 1—S. G. Whittaker Ass't. Assessor.

Aultz, S M	$ 42 60	Miller, R A	25 00
Africa, J S	2 50	Miller, J S	10 00
Black, David	4 25	Miller, C H	15 00
Brown, S T	57 50	Miller, G.	13 80
Same, Admr. of Armitage,	29 00	Miller, J F	9 45
Brown, J A	25 00	McLaughlin, G	29 60
Benedict, A W	32 50	McCulloch, J	7 50
Bare, P M	54 00	McCahan J K	12 50
Bare, John	474 00	Musser, Jac	28 75
Blair, David	50 50	Mattern, J W	15 00
Cunningham, R	28 00	Maguire, J	10 00
Campbell, T P	1 20	McMurtrie, B	62 55
Carmon, J R	10 00	McMurtrie, D	111 70
Campbell, J D	30 46	McMurtrie, W	36 05
Dean, John	15 00	McComb, Jno	5 00
Dorris, Wm.	134 10	Miles, J G	100 00
Detwiler, Chr.	32 25	Orbison, W P	124 75
Decker, N C	9 40	same Ex. of W Orbison,	15 00
Detwiler, D	31 40	Port, Alex	50 00
Dunn, David	250 00	Robley, Elliot	10 00
Deiffenb'g Jes	19 70	Roman, Henry	10 00
Etnier, A L	50 00	Read, John	34 50
Eby, George	60 00	Steel, G A	15 00
Eby, Samuel	15 65	Summers, Ed	5 00
Etnier, David	67 50	Shaver, S B	10 00
Fisher, Thos	72 50	Speer, R M	20 00
Foust, B R	32 50	Simpson, S G	60
Fisher, H G	20 00	Stewart, A R	50 00
Gleim, J S	20 00	Snare, David	17 85
Garrettson, G W	20 00	Scott, John	158 30
Griffins, Benj	3 90	Same Ex of Anderson,	348 60
Gwin, D P	30 00	Taylor, Geo	75 00
Same Admr of Jas Gwin,	15 00	Thompson, G W	45
Green, Ed A	27 95	Wilson, A P	19 25
Hefright, F	10 00	Wakefield, E	27 20
Henry, S E	23 10	Wigton, R B	550 00
Jacob, Benj	7 50	Wharton, H S	20 00
Jamison, Han	13 75	Westbrook, J H	10 00
Kauffman, J	28 95	Yenter, Zach	10 00
Lewis, James	41 50	Zahniser, G W	14 25
Luden, J B	20 00		

Division No. 2—John T. Dopp, Ass't Assessor.

Barrack, D	38 05	Neff, B K	1 60
Barr, James	6 55	Neff, H A	50
Cummins, R	19 20	Oakes, Alex	20 95
Cummins, J	22 50	Oakes, J M	15 80
Cummins, S	28 80	Orlady, H	10 00
Cummins, S'l	54 60	Oakes, James	13 60
Cooper, S F	17 35	Obern, Jos	31 70
Hunter, J R	50 00	Oakes, Wm	4 50
Johnston, R	14 25	Oakes, W A	16 05
Lewis, Miles	18 60	Rung, John	18 05
Lee, Henry	10 65	Stover, Dan'l	27 25
Myton, R.	25 00	Stevens, J M	5 25
Musser, Sam'l	15 00	Stewart, Jane	14 70
Miller, M	12 90	Smith, James	7 30
McBirney, R	175 00	Smith, J B	7 30
Neff, B L	2 50	Smith J M	25 00
Neff, I M	52 20	Withers, Jno	27 50

Division No. 3—John Huyett Ass't Assessor.

Ayres, Hiram	4 10	Moore, Jas	6 80
Brennaman, R	4 50	Miles, Myers	9 30
Cunningham, H	10 00	Molsed, Rob't	2 45
Cresswell, N	18 20	Moore, Wm	18 00
Calder, T N	27 55	Martin, Isaac	47 20
Dunlap, A	6 20	Miller, John	20 35
Dunlap, S	7 40	Moore, Perry	37 50
Douglass, J	15 00	Neff, Jacob	23 75
Davis, John	13 50	Neff, Benj	35 65
Dorsey R A	31 75	Neff, H G	8 05
Dysart, John	22 00	Neff, D G	9 90
Foster, Sam'l	1 35	Neff, Dan'l	24 40
Fisher, Jesse	19 70	Neff, Sam'l	35 35
Green, G D	50 00	Neff, A G	9 10
Garland, M	16 15	Phillips, W	40 00
Hatfield, S	32 00	Protzman, D	5 00
Houtz, Dan'l	17 50	Porter, John	20 80
Hamer, Wm	53 40	Piper, Peter	20 05
Harnish, J	26 75	Piper, Abm	2 55
Harnish, A	39 00	Robb, John	20 10
Harnish, Su	50 15	Robb, Liv	16 55
Harnish, P	35 85	Swoope, Jno	80 00
Harnish, P K	22 00	Shaffer, Peter	10 65
Hare, David	7 05	Shultz, Dan'l	24 15
Heffner, And	8 30	Sprankel, M	5 75
Isenberg, Jno	11 90	Swoope, A	15 55
Isenberg, Jos	82 05	Shinefelt, A	30
Kepolin, A	25 05	Sprankle, G	6 65
Knode, Lewis	8 10	Swartz, Benj	33 30
Keller, Dan'l	5 65	Thompson, E	21 75
Larkins, J C	34 35	Tessey, Rob't	85 50
Lincoln, Wm	7 20	Walters, J	60
Low, Mich	14 20		

Division No. 4—John Garner, Ass't Assessor.

Bumbaugh, D	12 30	Griffith John	1 90
Bumbaugh, H	17 50	Grove, Daniel	1 85
Beaver, John	3 10	Gleason, Jas	25 00
Beightal, D	17 95	Hoover, J F	8 95
Bumbaugh, J	6 10	McClain, I	2 15
Bower, Isaac	8 65	McHugh, Ed	4 85
Cohn, Simon	9 50	Mears, Geo	170 00
Cook, Wash	5 00	Norris, Joseph	4 70
Fouse, Adam	65	Whitney, John	6 75
Fouse, Theo	3 70		

Division No. 5—John Lutz, Ass't Assessor.

Adams, T H	17 50	Leas, W R	225 00
Brewster, W H	4 30	McVitty, S	170 00
Cree, Jas	1 50	McGarvey, D	10 00
Etnier, Oliver	43 85	Morrison D H	10 60
Etnier, David	4 90	Orbison, T E	23 40
Fraker, W A	9 20	Sipes, George	5 00
Garver, Benj	5 00	Slade, A J	5 25
Graver, John	10 20	Swine, Geo	42 80
Harper, Wm	10 00	Wakefield, R	3 25
Johnston W	20 80		

Division No. 6—A. C. Hutchison, Ass't Assessor.

Adams, J P	38 95	McWilliams, W	12 15
Hamilton, H	94 60	"as guardian	5 30
Isett, John	157 75	Oliver, Jas	20 25
Adm, of Colb'n	6 75	Patton, B F	15 00
Keith, Adam	5 00	Seeds, Hugh,	3 65
Lyon, John	1857 40	Stewart, S C	90 15
Lyon, Geo	20 00	Stewart, D	1802 85
Lowrie, J R	125 00	Thompson, S	11 50
Louder, Joel	6 45	Wigton, R B	15 00
Morrow, Jas	13 15	Weight, Abra	7 15
McWilliams, J	20 70	Weight, John	4 05

NOTE.—The income of individuals is taxed 5 per cent.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at least we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, January 10th, 1865, by Rev S. M. Hartsock, Mr. THEODORE READER, to Miss PRISCILLA LEECH, both of Pennsylvania Furnace.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 17.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$9 50@9 80
Common and Superfine	$10,10@10,15
Rye Flour	$9,25
Corn Meal	$ bl 58,00
Extra White Wheat	$3,00@2,55
Fair and Prime Red	$2,70@2,65
Rye	$1,80
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,75
Oats	94
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, @64 lbs	$16,00
Timothy	$7,00
Flaxseed	$4,00
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$12,00
Extra do do	8,25
White Wheat	2,45
Red Wheat	2,40
Rye	2,00
Corn	1,65
Oats	39
Cloverseed	16,00
Flaxseed	2,75
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Lard	18
Ham	26
Shoulder	20
Sides	23
Tallow	12

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec. 15, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—
Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEdy, is the best medicine ever offered to the public, for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breaking out on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used but three fourths of a bottle of it and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age, and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism to me.

I am yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 2d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately,
JAMES M'ALISTER.

My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURG, April 19th, 1864.

CANNONSBURG, WASHINGTON Co., April 12, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name, and I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for a half day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.

Yours with respect,
JOHN L. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife has been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1860. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lay in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the court with me, said, "Why don't you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine and before my wife had the half of it used she was cured. It is now more than a year since and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to on oath.

Yours truly,
LEWIS HERR,
Byers' Court.

PITTSBURG, April 11th, 1864.

R. E. SELLERS & Co., Sole Proprietors, Pittsburg, to whom all orders should be sent.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dec. 7, 3m

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

M. GUTMAN.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

BARGAINS FOR NOW

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 415 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov 23, 1864-2m*

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

I HAVE now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA.
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!
Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery-ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for ☞ on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 35 P. M; Pottsville at 8 30 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	PG. & ERIE MAIL,	HALTIMORE EXPRESS,	EMI. TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD PG. & ERIE MAIL,	PAST MAIL,	CORRODATION	HARRG. ACC.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.		P.M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....		2 40
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01		2 30
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....		2 20
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46		2 13
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35		2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20		1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....		1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07		1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....		1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44		1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....		12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....		12 52
7 19	6 59	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25		12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	S 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10		12 30
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.		P.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

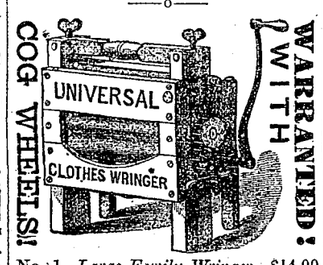
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Even'g P.M.	Morn'g A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P.M.	Eve n' P.M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	1 12	6 60
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 50
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
			LE 11 06	5 27
7 07	9 09	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20
			10 49	5 08
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 31	5 (
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 23	LE 4 50
7 46	9 26	Fisher's Summit,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
AR 8 10	AR 9 40			
	LE 9 55	Saxton,		4 19
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 21
	10 23	Hopewell,		3 55
	10 30	Piper's Run,		3 36
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 24
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 9 40	
	10 15	Coalmont,	9 25	
	10 20	Crawford,	9 15	
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE 9 10	
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 9, 1864. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



WARRANTED! WITH COG WHEELS!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer,* $14,00
No. 1½ *Medium* " " 12,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 10,00
No. 2½ " " " 9,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 8,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel,* " 20,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run / steam or hand. } 20,00 / 30,00
No. 22. *Large* " }
Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

Christmas and Bridal Presents.

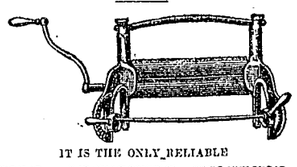
HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,

Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

PUTNAM

CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours.

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

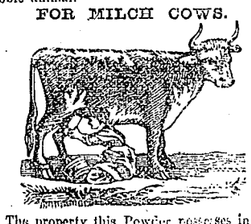
FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

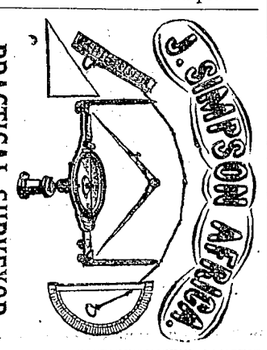
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT to PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Berlin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.
HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ivory Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

50,000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare